WASHINGTON

Congress Waiting for the Message.

Passage of the Bill in the House for the Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1868. House Proceedings-Excitement Over the

Oregon Resolutions.
The House proceedings to-day were without ecial interest. Most of the members succeeded sterday in relieving themselves of the bills and which they had prepared during recess, and they are disposed to wait now for the President's Message before transacting much busiss. Some little feeling was aroused among the republicans when the Speaker laid before the House the resolution of the Oregon Legislature, calling on Senators Williams and Corbett, of that State, to resign, and denouncing in severe terms the connet of the republicans in both houses. Washburne ols, was the first to appreciate the affront, and he moved that the paper be returned to the Oreture. At that time, however, he had only eard the title of it read. Fernando Wood called for the reading of the whole paper, and insisted that that much respect was due to it as coming from a sovereign State. At the words "sovereign State" Wood's voice was fairly drowned with excited cries of "order" from the republican side. The paper, however, was read; and if the title ruffled Washburne's temper, the contents acted on him as water does on a mad dog. In an excited manner he added to his resolution a series of descriptive adjectives, such as "indecorous" "impertinent," decent" and "scandalous."

Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.
The call of the committees for reports brought out

two resolutions from the Committee on Indian Affairs—one directed against the Secretary of War, and the other against the Commissioner of Indian affairs. In these, together with the discussion of Mr. Garfield's bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, it became nifest that a division exists among the members of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Windom, of Minnesota, the chairman of the committee, is of those who believe that in all Indian wars the whites are generally the aggressors, and that the military do more harm than good and cost the government more noney than they are worth. He is opposed to removing the Indian Bureau to the War Department, believing that much of the Indian troubles arise from bad management of the army on the frontier. Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, another member of the Indian mmittee, is of a different opinion. He regards the management of the Indian Bureau under the Interior Department as hopelessly inefficient and corrupt. If he receives the reply to the resolution he offered to-day which he evidently expects he hopes to show that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is ittle better than a common swindler. In his speech Mr. Clarke hinted that an impartial investigation of the affairs of the Indian Bureau would astonish in nocent people who suppose that it is conducted upon honest principles. Mr. Clarke is a member of the Indian Committee and ought to know whereof he speaks. Republican Caucus-The Radicals Outgen-

The necessity of arranging the committees in order to get along with business induced the Senate to adjourn early. A caucus was held immediately after for the purpose of revising the list of standing ittees. It was the intention of the radicals not only to secure the chairmen of the committees but to obtain, if possible, a clear majority of their members. They hoped by the means to reduce the anti-imy hoped by the means to reduce the anti-im-chment members, many of whom are now chairpeachment members, many of whom are now chair-men of committees, from their commanding posi-tions to the ranks. This was to be by way of punishnent for their recreancy to the party last summer. As soon as the caucus had assembled, however, Senator Anthony, its chairmam, called it to order, and immediately Senator Edmunds was apon his feet to move the appointment of the committee of seven to revise the list of committees. Anthony is regarded as a decided conservative, though he did vote for impeachment. He appointed as the committee of seven the follow-ing Senators:—Edmunds, Conkling, Ramsey, Trumbull, Rice, Sherman and Pomeroy. On this committee it is conceded that the conservatives have a majority. Trumbull has heretofore manipulated the appointment of the committees, and it is probable ill do the same thing this time. If so, there will tain their own positions on the committees, but to provide good ones for themselves. At all events the radicals are thoroughly disgusted at the whole proceeding. Another caucus will be held to-morrow,

General Grant's Influence on Congress. The passage of Garfield's bill to place the Indian Bureau under the superintendence of the Secretary of War is the first indication of the influence Grant's gress. A similar bill was passed at the last session. out by a vote much less than that recorded in its favor to-day, and it finally falled in the senate. Garfield made the recent annual report of General Grant argument for the passage of the bill. It had a manifest effect upon members, some of whom op-posed the measure last session, and when the roll was ended the vote stood more than two to one. The bill will probably meet with some opposition in the Benate, where a strong feeling exists against turning the Indian Bureau over to the g the Indian Bureau over to the Bepartment. It remains to be seen, towards dissipating this feeling among honorable Senators, who are not only candidates for Cabinet positions, but who hope to have a large share of stronage to deal out under Grant's reign of peace.

American Citizens in British Prisons. Towards the close of to-day's session W. E. Robinson, of New York, obtained the floor for the purpose of delivering a speech in behalf of the American citizens imprisoned by Great Britain. Before he he concluded no other business should be transacted during the day. The object of this was to allow such speech to go home. Whatever may be the interest of the majority of the House in the subject it is but five minutes the seats on the republican side were descrited, with the exception of General Banks and one or two members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom Robinson gave notice at the outclosed his speech, which was an hour long, not more than a dozen members were in the hall.

The passage of the bill imposing a tariff of three cents per pound on all imported copper is regarded the passage during the session of a general tariff bill. Last session the copper bill met with strong opposition from all sections, but especially from the Western members. Its prospects were so doubtful rather than encounter the risk of defeat. The vote on it to-day, however, was a decided one, and it has emboldened the tariff men to get up a general bill at an early day for what they term "the protection of American industry." The subject, it is understood,

Visit to the Vice President Elect. A large number of Indiamans, including senator orton and members of the House of Representatives, General William McKee Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General; Judge Walker, Fifth Auditor, and Secretary of the Treasury McCurloca-probably 100 p rsons in all-made a visit this evening to Speaker Colfax and his wife, to whom the visitors were introduced by Mr. John D. Defrees, Superintendent of the Public Printing. It was a happy recition of

friends as well as of congratulations to the newly

The Georgia Senatorship. Governor Bullock, of Georgia, finds fanit with a concluding paragraph in my despatches of last evening regarding the application of Joshua Hill for a seat as Senator duly elected from that State. Governor Euliock declares that he is not an aspirant for the Senatorship, and that his only reason for opposing Hill's immediate admission is that he desires first to see a loyal republican State government se-

Memorial from Members of the Georgia Leg-

A memorial was presented to Congress from the members of the Georgia Legislature protesting against the mauner of organizing the provisional government in Georgia and the subsequent action of the Legislature, wherein the following occurs:-

Your memorialists also respectfully submit to the discretion of Congress whether the Constitutional amendment has been adopted by the Lerislature of Georgia, and whether further legislation is not necessary before the State can legally resume her status as a State in the Union, entitled to all the privileges of a loyal State? They present these facts in behalf of themselves and over 650,000 loyal citizens of Georgia, and trust their appeal will not be in valn.

dent of the Senate, and fifteen other Senators, and J. E. Bryant, J. H. Caldwell and forty-four other members of the House, including expelled members.

Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act. The Supreme Court to-day was occupied in hearing the reargument of a number of cases involving constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, and the application of the act to trusts and contracts made before its passage. B. R. Curtis argued lu favor of the validity of the act, and Clarkson N. Potter against it. The argument will probably occupy several days.

Jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

The Senate brought its proceedings to an abrup close to-day at about twenty minutes to one o'clock, after a few bills and resolutions were introduced and laid on the table. The only one of importance was the bill of Mr. Harris to extend the provisions of the act of July, 1862, relative to the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in cases in the States of Arkansas and Louistana. This, if passed, will bring some \$50,000,000 worth of claims into court, arising out of damages done by the armies both of North and South during the war. Judgments Rendered in the Court of Claims

During the Year 1868.
The Clerk of the Court of Claims has presented to Congress, in accordance with the law, statements of all judgments rendered in that Court for the year ending December 7, 1868, which shows that indigments to the extent of \$800,000 have been rendered,

one of them for \$123,000 for captured cotton, and other large sums on the same account. The Central Pacific Railroad-Report of the Special Commissioners.

The following is the telegraphic reports of the

special commissioners recently appointed to examine the Central Pacific Railroad:-

O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, Washington D. C. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:—

The Central Pacific Railroad is well and substantially built to Wadsworth, on the Truckse river, 189 miles from Sacramento, except two bridges now nearly finished. Grades and curves are within the limits and the locations are satisfactory. The rails weigh fifty-six to sixty-four pounds to the limits weigh fifty-six to sixty-four pounds to the limits and the locations are of sound timber and are of full size, and are laid at the rate of 2,400 to the mile. The track is firmly laid and ballasted, the culverts and bridge foundations are of heavy grantic masonry. The bridges are of Howe's truss pattern, well trained and ironed. The tunnels are sixteen feet wide. About twenty miles on the summit of the Slerras are covered with snow sheds. Passenger trains can run from fifteen to thirty miles per hour safely and smoothly. The equipment of rolling stock, engine houses and machine shops is fully equal to the demands of the traffic. Seventy-nine locomotives are running on the road and eighty more are on the way. On the new portion of the road along the Humbodt Valley the crosstics, bridges and rails are up to the standard. There are a few minor defects, not of vital importance, in culverts, drains, width of embarkment and ballast; but these can be remedied at small cost when the hurry of pushing forward the road is over.

line is first class.

Signed by Sherman Day, R. S. Williams, Major of Engineers United States Army, and Lloyd Tevis, special cominission.

tral Pacific Railroads. The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued bonds amounting to \$1,280,000 to the Union Pacific and \$640,000 to the Central Pacific Railroad.

Coin in the Treasury.

The forthcoming public debt statement will show the amount of coin in the Treasury to be about \$88,000,000, including \$23,000,000 in coin certificates.

Reduction of the Clerical Force in the

Treasury Department.

The force employed in the office of the Secretary missal of twenty-five lady clerks. It is contem plated to make a large general reduction of the clerical force of this department during the present

The Societies of the Camberland and the

Tennessee.

The War Department has received and distributed the circular from the headquarters of the Executive ssee, Ohio and Georgia, in relation to the meeting of the societies of the Cumberland and the Tennes see at Chicago on the 15th and 16th inst. Arrange ments have been perfected by which all railroads centring in Chicago, with their connecting lines,

The St. Thomas Treaty.
The treaty with Denmark for the purcha Thomas has been treated ever since it first made its ppearance in the Committee on Foreign Relations with the most cavaller indifference. It received some few minutes' consideration and was then stuck in a pigeon hole by Senator Sumuer, and there it has re-

Extension of the Freedmen's Bureau Those who are intimately acquainted with Freed-men's Bureau affairs say that it is intended to pass bill before the nollday recess to extend the existence of the Bureau as it is now in operation in the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, for months longer, from the 1st of January next.

Judge Fisher's Charge to the Grand Jury. Judge Fisher, in a charge to the Grand Jury,

said:—

In a case which has recently been heard before the Supreme Court, in General Term, it was made conclusively to appear that at the election held in this city for municipal officers, on the list day of June last, there were polled a very large number of votes by persons employed in the military service, in direct contravention of the provisions of the act of Congress passed for the purpose of preserving the purity of the ballot box. Men who had enlisted at their homes in the States, and with no intention of becoming residents here, and many of them had not been in the District half the time required to give them a residence such as would entitle them to vote under this act even had tang come here intending to make this city their future home, went bodily forward and having russely and fraudulently procured their names to be registered deposited their ballots along with the honest and rightful electors of the city, the consequence of which has been in a state of anarchy, during which the interests of the people have suffered seriously and the passions and prejudices incident to party strife were aroused to such a pitch as to cause very grave apprehensions of violence and riotous disturbances of the public peace and tranquify. It will be their duty to make a thorough inquest for all such cases and to omit no effort to bring condign punishment on these violators of the law.

Captain W. H. McComb has been detached from duty as President of the Navai Retiring Board at Philadelphia and ordered to the command of the

Kenosha. Captain Thomas G. Corwin has been detached from the command of the Guerriere and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer W. H. Shock is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Franklin, and as Fleet Engineer of the European squadron. Captain J. R. M. Mul lany is ordered to the command of the Richmond. Commander A. A. Semmes is ordered to the command of the Portsmouth.

General Grant and His Cabinet.

General Grant and His Cabinet.

[Washington (Dec. 7) correspondence of the Boston
Post.]

It has been currently rumored that General Grant
would probably call into his Cabinet Vice Admiral
Porter as Secretary of the Navy; but it is stated today by a prominent radical Senator that he knows
general Grant is opposed to placing maynl or mintary
ophores in civil positions. This Senator said:—"I called

on General Grant the evening after General Schoon General Grant the evening after General Scholed's confirmation, and minormed him of the faut, but at the same time I spoke of the great hesotation the Seante had in confirmation any military or maynt officer for a civil position under the government. Secretal Grant responded:—"I, too, am opposed to it, and helieve it wrong, and have only desired General Schofield's confirmation under the peculiar circumstances of the case. My relations with the President are such that I did not know who might be put in the War Department, and therefore I have been anxious for the favorable action of the Senate in Schofield's nomination, although I am as much opposed to the principle of which you speak as any Senator could be."

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Third Session.

BENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1868. The Senate met at twelve o'clock. After a prayer by the Chaplain the minutes of Monday's proceedings were read and approved. COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Court of Claims in relation to the judges of that

A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the destitute condition of the Indians on the Upper Missouri and their urgent need of relief; and a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting the account of recelpts and expenditures; all of which were laid on

the table. THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan., introduced a joint resolution extending the operation of the Freed-men's Bureau for a limited period in certain States, which was laid on the table and ordered to be

printed.

frollTical Disabilities.

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Conn., introduced a joint resolution and a bill for the removal of political disabilities, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

printed.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. RANSEY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which, on his motion, was tabled and ordered to be printed. It provides that from and after July 1, 1869, all matter transported in the mails of the United States shad be subject to the rates of postage then established by law.

be subject to the rates of postage then established by law.

Our relations with paragray.

Mr. Sumer, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a resolution calling upon the President, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate any information possessed by the Department of State concerning recent transactions in La Piata affecting the political relations of the United States with Paraguay, the Argentine republic and the empire of Brazil. Adopted.

Promotions in the Navy for a copy of the proceedings of the board which assembled in Washington under the act of 1865 to examine and recommend for promotion officers in the navy who distinguished themselves meritoriously during the rebellion, with the names of the officers recommended, and of those promoted upon such recommendations.

DISABILITES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF SOUTH CARC

Mr. Robertson, (rep.) of S. C., introduced a bill to remove the disabilities of Franklin J. Moses, the recently chosen Chief Justice of South Carolina.

Mr. Sumner moved that the bill be considered immediately by unanimous consent, but Mr. Edwunps objected, and it was laid over.

objected, and it was laid over.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., called up a resolution offered by him last July to amend the rules of the Schate so as to require Indian treaties to be considered in open session of the Schate. He said there was nothing in the nature of such treaties which required that they should be dealt with secretly, and he was sure that things had been done in framing such treaties in secret session which would not have been done openly.

such treaties in secret session which would not have been done openly.

Mr. Morraill, (rep.) of Me., thought it doubtful whether it was wise to continue longer the system of dealing with the Indians by treaties at all, and he suggested that the resolution, with the subject to which it related, should be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Drake said he had no objection to the resolution being passed over until the chairman of that committee should be present.

Mr. Pomerov resurked that a change in any one rule of the Senate was almost sure to make changes in other rules necessary, and he thought it best, in order to avoid a conflict of rules, that all propositions to amend them should go to some committee. Laid over.

tions to amend them should go to some committee.
Land over.

Mr. Patterson, (rep.) of Tenn., presented a memorial relating to the improvement of the Tennessee river. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

One of the Louisiana Senators introduced a bill for the relief of certain persons engaged in the late rebellion. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF GLAIMS.

Also a joint resolution relating to the Court of Claims, which provides that the provisions of the net of July 4, 1894, entitled "An act to limit the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims," be extended to the loyal citizens of the States of Louisians and Arkansas; and that the act of February 19, 1807, entitled "An act to declare the sense of an act entitled an act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, "shall not be so construed as to prohibit the payment of the claims of the loyal citizens of the United States arising in the said States of Louisiana and Arkansas, Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. MORBILL, of Me., the Scripte them

ADJOURNMENT.
On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Me., the Senate then (thisty-five minutes past twelve) adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1868.

vas the consideration of the House bili regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ores, it

he House in July last. Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., raised the point of

the September session and yesterday, the bill had

the September session and yesterday, the bill had lost its precedence as unfinished business.

The SPRAKE overruled the point of order, giving at some length reasons in support of his decision.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Brooks demanded that it be read, as the members might have forgotten all about it.

The bill was then read. It provides for the following rates of duties on imported copper, to take effect on the passage of the bill:—On all copper imported in the form of ore, three cents for each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper, and on all block or coarse copper, four cents for each pound of fine copper; on all oid copper, into only for remanufacture, four cents per pound; on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs and in other forms not manufactured nor enumerated in the bill, five cents per pound.

Two cents per pound.

Mr. Pikk, (rep.) of Me., asked the Speaker whether the bill had been considered in the Committee of the Whole?

Whole?
The SPEAKER replied that it had not been, as that course had been dispensed with. He added that Mr. Banks had afterwards stated that he had not noticed that fact or he would have objected to it.
The question on the passage of the bill was taken by yeas and nays and the bill was passed—yeas 107, nays 51, as follows:—

nays 51, as follows:—
YEAS—Mossrs. Aines, Anderson, Arnell, Ashiey of Ohio, Axtell, Banks, Bearman, Beatty, Benyamin, Benton, Bingham, Blair of Mich., Boles, Bowen, Boyden, Broomall of Fa., Butler of Masse, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Chio, Charles of Charles, Cary, Clarke of Ohio, Charles, Cary, Charles, Charlest, Charlest,

Breck, Beyer, Brooks, Burr, Charler, Churchill, Cook, Cul-lom, Eldridge, Fields, Fox, Grassbrenner, Hotokies, Jones of Kenucky, Jind, Johlan, Kerr, Knott, Lynch, Marshall, Mc-Cornick, Mrnger, Niblack, Nicholson, Orth, Perham, Peters, Phelpa, Phe, Randall, Robinson, Sigravacs, Stewart, Taner, Taffe, Thomas, Till, Trimbie of Tennesse, Trimbie of Ken-tucky, Van Austen, Van Trump, Washburne or His, Wilson of Iowa, Wood, Woodward and Young.—51. The SPEAKER presented the following communica-

The SPEAKER DESCRIPTIONS.

The SPEAKER DESCRIPTION of the following communications, which were appropriately referred:

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 18ds; a statement of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims during the past year; a statement of the contracts make by the Sargeon General for the care, support and treatment of transient papers in the city of Washington, in accordance with the act of July 22, 1868; a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Prient Office for 18a8; a letter from the Communication of the Indians of Decotals; a memorial of the Georgia Legislature in reference to reconstruction matters; the amenial report of the Comprision of the Companies of the Companies of the Companies of the Companies of the United States for 1865 and 1866.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE OREGON LEGISLATURE.

The SPEAKER Stated that he had recoived a communication enclosing resolutions of the Legislature of Oregon, with a request that they be presented to the House.

Mr. Washirdne, (rep.) of Ill., asked that they be

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., asked that they be Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of lil., asked that they be read.

The SPEAKER directed the Clerk to read the endorsement on the papers. The endorsement was read as follows:—
Resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, instructing their Senators in Congress to resign, they having voted for measures plainly and nappably menouslement, which have overthrown civil Spect, and free government, and consigned the chizens of cleven States to advocs and despote milliary dicisionship.

Mr. WASHBURRE, of III,—The title is enough. I move that the paper be returned to the source from which it came.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Pa.—I second that motion, let Wood, detailed N. Y.—Let us have the paper read. I want to know went it is we are to return. The Spranger to the Louise because it came from a State Legisleture.

Mr. Gally Eld, (rep.) of Ohio, remarked that the

Air. Call There, (rep.) of Ohio, remarked that the paper was indecorous in its title.

Mr. Wood asked how the House could say whether the paper was indecorous or not till it was read.

The Secanse directed the paper to be read in full. The paper was read. The resolutions of the Legislature declare that the Oregon Senators—Messix. Williams and Corbstt—have betrayed and misrepresented the people of that State in voting for the Reconstruction measures, for the Tenure of Office act, for the act affecting the Supreme Court, and for the impeachment of the President, and instructing those Senators to resign in order that persons might be elected as their successors who would fairly and honestly represent the State of Oregon in the United States Senate.

Mr. Washuners, (rep.) of Ill., said that if he had

States Senate.

Mr. Washuurne, (rep.) of Ill., said that if fre had known the character of the instructions he would have objected to their being read. He offered the following resolution:—
Resolved, that the paper just read be returned to the presiding officers of both houses of the Oregon Legislature, the same being scandalous, impertunent and indecorous.

Mr. Wood rose to make a remark.

The Speaker minimated that the previous question had been moved and that discussion was not in order.

Mr. Wood wast on the state of the previous described in the discussion was not in order.

Mr. Wood went on to say that the paper was from the Legislature of a sovereign State—a loyal State. (Calls of "Order.") The SPEAKER repeated that discussion was not in

order.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered—yeas 127, nays 35. The resolution was adopted without a division.

COST OF SUPPRESSING INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Mr. WISDOM, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the cost of suppressing Indian hostilities in 1806, 1837, 1888. Adopted.

Adopted.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

Mr. BUTLER, (rcp.) of Mass., introduced a bill to repeal the Tenure of Oilce act of March 2, 1807. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NATIONAL BASES.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rcp.) of Ill., asked leave to introduce a bill supplementary to the National Lank act and to have it referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., moved its reference to the Committee on Ilanking and Currency. The questions of the Committee on Ilanking and Currency.

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The question arising on the reference of the bil Mr. Ingersoll withdrew it for the present.

Mr. Clarke, (rep.) of Kau., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the sale of certain stocks held in trust for the Cnoctaw and Chickasaw Indians. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. Also a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the expenses of the commission to the Great and Little Osage Indians and the value of presents, and as to the persons who accompanied the commission, &c. Adopted.

Osage Indians and the Value of presents, and as to Adopted.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to restore the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Department of War from the 1st of January, 1869, and moved the previous question or its passage.

Mr. Wixdom hoped that a bill of such importance would not be passed under the previous question.

Mr. Garfield said that if the previous question.

Mr. Garfield said that if the previous question was seconded he would be entitled to an hour to close the debate, and he would distribute that time among those who desired to discuss the bill. The previous question was seconded. Mr. Garfield briefly stated and advocated the purposes and provisions of the bill, remarking that all the leading military officers, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and others recommended the change.

Mr. Wildom opposed the bill and denied that Sherman recommended the change; on the contrary, the Peace Commission, with that officer at its head, hesitated to make such recommendation. If there was any department of the government that was the great maeistron of the Ireasury it was the War Department. He had shown hast session that to take care of 7,000 Indians in Arizona under the War Department had cost \$1,600,000, while the 300,000 Indians in the whole country had cost only \$4,000,000. He referred to the immense expenses of carrying on Indian wars, and thoughit that with such facts as those the House ought not to pass the bill without having it printed and giving the members a chance to read it.

Mr. Clarre, (rep.) of Kan., favored the passage of the bill. The limital Bureau, he said, was an open

Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Kan., favored the passage of the bill. The Indian Bureau, he said the bill. The Indian Barcau, he said, was an open and standing disgrace to the government. He referred to the recent commission to the Osage Indians in Kansas, and stated that that commission was attended by a vast retinue of speculators and plunderers; that it made a treaty by which eight millions of acres of land were taken for a song and transferred to men whose reputations were not above suspicion.

suspicion.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., stated that he was in favor of this transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but thought that the bill should be amended so as to require bonds from onleers having the making of contracts and the disbursement of

amended so as to require bonds from officers having the making of contracts and the disbursement of mones.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Onto, advocated the bill because he thought no reform proposed in the House would be so effectual in breaking up a foul nest of theves as the passage of the bill would be. He spoke of Indian agents as a parcel of corrupt civilians who were interested in getting up Indian wars in which they incurred no peril themselves, and argued that when the War Department would have control of the Indians it would be much more likely to avoid than to provoke war.

Mr. Highy, (rep.) of Cal., opposed the bill and gave it as his judgment that the attempted reform would prove a failure. He thought that the government in its dealings with the Indians would have to come back to the principles of William Penn.

Mr. Garpield closed the debate and read an extract from a late report of General Sherman, dated November 1. 1868, in which it is stated that he has come to the conclusion that there is but one thing to be done with the Indians, and that is to transfer the Bureau to the Department of War.

The discussion being closed Mr. Windom moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill was then passed—veas 116, nays 33.

LETTER CARRIERS' SALARIES.

Messys. Myers and O'Nerll, (reps.) of Pa., presented a petition of the Philadelphia letter carriers for an increase of salaries. Referred.

Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Anyulling A Stationery contract.

Intion proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ANNULLING A STATIONERY CONTRACT.

Mr. Schenck gave notice that he would move on Thursday, after the morning hour, to proceed to business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., said he would make that motion now, in order to get at the buil annuling the stationery contract of the Interior Department with Dempsey & O'Toole. The House refused to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Mr. Robinson, (dem.) of N. Y., obtained the floor to speak on the subject of American citizens imprisoned in Great Britain, and offered a resolution calling on the Fresident for information and correspondence on the subject. He declared that every day that Warren and Costello were allowed to remain in British prisons without remonstrance or action on the part of the American government, the country suffered ineffable disgrace. These men had been convicted, he argued, for acts done and words spoken in the United States, and had been refused their right to a mixed jury. If he had his will no man should eat his dinner, no woman marry a husland, and no business of life be carried of until there was a declaration of war by the United States government against Great Britain.

Mr. Wood made a few remarks declaring that he concurred entirely in the views of his colleague.

Absournment.

The House then, at four o'clock, adjourned. .

nts Paid to Newspapers and Lobbymen,

Amounts Paid to Newspapers and Lobbymey. The Washington correspondent of the Worcester (diass.) Spy writes as follows:—

Of the \$7,200,000 m gold voted for Alaska the amount, it is now reported, Russia actually got was \$5,000,000 in gold—about £1,000,000 sterling. This haves \$2,200,000 to be accounted for. How much of this went to pay for the collection, preparation and publication of documents and reports of a favoragle character, published in all sorts of ways and by all sorts of persons, is more than can even be quessed. Doubtless a good round sum.

But with regard to the outside ring—the third louge, the press, editors and correspondents—it is appeared to the above \$20,000 in greenbacks was spent among them. Mr. Riggs, a banker here, is said to have obtained from the Secretary of the translated by the purchase of Alaska, a loan of the amount just specified. That loan was (if it had any real existence) for obvious reasons never made public. Immediately on the receipt by Mr. Riggs, sundy newspaper or obvious reasons never made public. Immediately on the receipt by Mr. Riggs, sundy newspaper or obvious reasons never made public. Immediately on the receipt by Mr. Riggs, sundy newspaper of drafts of various amounts on the freasurer of the United States which it is declared general Spinner's books will show were cashed.

A list of persons who are stated to have been thus paid has been circulating here for some time past, it certainly includes the names of persons to whom such a statement is a decided matter of surprise.

Annong the sums specified in these reports are sain items as:—New York Tribune, \$20,000; mannager of its Washington Bareau. \$5,000. The correspondents of the Times, World, Boston Journal, Philadelphia Press, Chicago Tribune, Esston Advertiser, Frening Post and others are all set down as having teen paid various sums each, from \$2,500 upwards, Some of them are auxiously muniting what has become of the money, as it has never been paid to them.

An UNEXPECTED PASSENGER.—An unusually interesting occurrence transpired in the second class car of the steamboat train just after it arrived in this city from Boston last evening. A young German cuple were on the train, who landed at Portland on Sturday and were on their way to New York, where they proposed to settle and were expecting, I two or three weeks after their arrival there, to velcome to their family circle a little stranger. But events were too quick for them, and about the time of the arrival of the train here ariars culminated in the birth of a line boy. On account of their recent in this country neither parents nor child could speak English; but kind friends were soon round and the party were removed to the hospital room at the police station and made as comfortable as circumstances would allow.—Worcester English & D.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP MIBERY'A.

Description of the Vessel-Details of the Disaster-Full List of Passengers and Cargo. The foundering of the sicansinp filternia of the Anchor line of steamships, sating directly between this port and Glasgow, was announced in yesterday's HERALD by telegram from Liverpool. The ac-cident was reported to have occurred at sea, about

700 miles west of the north coast of Ireland. Further details have since been received to the effect that when at a point fifty-three degrees northern latitude and twenty-nine degrees western longitude the Hibernia, in the midst of a heavy gaie, broke her shaft and stern pipe, sprung a desperate leak and foundered. The passengers and crew behaved admirably and embarked in an orderly manner in five boats duly provisioned. The boats in charge of the captain and the boatswain respectively contained each fifty-two persons, including all cabin passengers, exarrived safely on shore. The other three boats, under the first, second and third officers, containing the remainder of the ship's human freight, eightyone persons in all, were still out at the date of the latest despatch from Glasgow received last night, but it was hoped that they are safe.

The Hibernia was built only three years ago and was, therefore, a comparatively new vessel. Her builders are the Finneston Steamship Company at Glasgow, who have built all the other steamships of the Anchor line. She was 1,615 65-100 tons register (English), 279 feet long, 84 feet broad and 22% feet deep, propelled by two engines of 400 horse power. She was a screw stemmer and provided with water-tight compartments, in accordance with the statutory enactments of British law. Her consumption of coal was forty tons a day, and on leaving here she had 600 tons on board. The Hibernia saited on the 14th of November last, and was, therefore, eleven days out when she foundered and could not have suffered from an insufficiency of coal. The engines or boilers of the ship could not have been foul, it is asserted, for the practice of the company is to thoroughly overhaul them each trip when port is made, and according to law in England every ocean steamer must go into dock at the end of each twelvemonta. Hence the agents in charge of the company's office in this city are unable to account for this terrible calamity that has befailen this ship, as everything was done that human ingenuity and experience could suggest to provide against it. It is hoped that many more of the esteamer, it is stated, had boats on board sufficient to carry 600 persons, as the English law prescribes, and it appears every soul on board was successfully embarked in them. The original cost of the Hibernia was £33,680, and she was insured in England at one-fourth of her yalge.

The following is a foil tist of her cargo, which was all shipped on account of English owners and the insurance on it is all abroad, not £30,690 of it being insured here:—£30,550 busheds wheat, £30,850 busheds eorn, £485 busheds peas. £2209 barries flour, 305 therees beef, 50 hogsheads tailow, 750 boxes cheese, 90 hierees lard, 77 boxes bacon, 161 barriels applies and 280 bags waste.

The officers, of the fill-fated vessel were:—Capitain Munro; first officer, Reid second officer, Davis; third officer, Atkins; fourth officer, is the fill barriels applies and 280 bags waste.

The officers of the fill-fated vessel were:—Capitain Munro; first officer, fired second officer, Davis; third officer, and the purser only keeps a list on board, which is not filled here. Capitain Munro is said to have been one of the most energetic and popular, with an active service at sea of over twenty-filly vey ears, and einer engineer of the most of the boxes continued the parallel sattement. The Anchor li tons a day, and on leaving here she had 500 tons on board. The Hibernia sailed on the 14th of November last, and was, therefore, eleven days out when

Total-Cabin, 17; intermediate, 2; steerage, 63.

THE PORSYTH STREET ROWIGING.

Coroper's Inquest Yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner Rollins yesterday, use No. 178 Forsyth street, on the body of wife on the 30th of November. Two bright, intelligent children, a son and daughter of deceased, were

prisoner nearly two months, during which time

they have quarrelled occasionally; never saw blows given before Sunday, the 29th of November; on the afternoon of that day the prisoner accused deceased the rooms are rented to girls furnished; prisoner had been drinking, though she was not intoxicated; had been drinking, though she was not intoxicated; the quarrer resulted in deceased striking accused on the head with a small piece of firewood he was putting in the stove; she tried to hit him back, but I went between them and prevented any further violence; between cight and half-past eight o'clock that evening prisoner desired me to accompany her to her brother's house; deceased did not wish me to go, but to look out for my own business, but I concluded to go with prisoner; we went to a friend of hers in Stanton street, between Lewis and Goerck, and white there had two drinks apiece; we then came home together, arriving about half-past ten o'clock; prisoner was not drink then; I went up stairs soon after and saw nothing of her until next day, at about a quarter to tweive; she then came up and told into come down stairs to breakfast; she gave me a small glass of Bourbon; I asked her where the old man was, and she said he had gone out fo get something for the breakfast; in about five minutes prisoner came in and ehe said something to him about the breakfast. If think, when he said, "If you want, in the said something for him about the breakfast, in the breakfast, in the breakfast of the said, "If you want, in the said something for him about the breakfast, in about five minutes prisoner came in and ehe said something to him about the breakfast, in the break the head with a small piece of firewood he was

physicians, briefly addressed the jury replaced the case. The jury without a moment's hesitation decided on the following verdict:—That the deceased, the said Norman L. Johnson, came to his death by a sliab wound in the chest, received by a knife in the hands of his wife, Eliza Johnson, on his word way. November, 1868.

The prisoner was then committed to await the netion of the Grand Jury.

SUPPRECA ON THE PARIFIC COAST. The Loss of the American Ship Hellespon Near San Francisco-Lieven Lives Lost, Among Them the Captain and First Offcer-Sufferings of the Survivors-Terrible We published on the 21st November a despatch

from San Francisco giving a very brief account of the loss, two days before, of the American ship Hellespont, on the Pacific coast, at Pigeon Point, about thirty miles south of San Francisco. The foilowing are the full particulars of the shipwreck as we find them in California papers of the 21st ult :-

we find them in California papers of the 21st ult.:—
After leaving the Australian coast the voyage was
bleasant, with few storms, and about five days or
of calm weather. For three days before the disaster the weather had been cloudy, with a heavy mist,
which finally turned into rain on Wednesday
morning, and continued up to the time the ship
struck. A fair breeze had been blowing from the
south to southeast, but was shifting about, with a
light rain failing and hazy weather. Owing to the
state of the weather the captain had been unable to
take any reliable observation, but supposting himself
a long distance at sea he gave orders during Wednesday night to head the ship northeast, telling the
second mate that he hoped to sight land by daybreak
the next morning. second mate that a

statement of frederick wilson, seaman,
Wilson was steering the ship at the time of the
disaster, and states that she was sailing under fore
and lower topsails, foresail, jib and staysail. The
weather was dark, what strong and a heavy sea running. He relieved the wheel at four A. M., and the
coarse given him was northeast, the wind blowing
from the southward of southeast. Wilson continues:—

weather was dark, while strong and a heavy sea running. He relieved the wheel at four A. M., and the contract given him was northeast, the wind blowing from the southward of southeast. Wilson continues:—

It was the chief mate's watch on deck. The captain came aft and asked the mate if that was not the loom of the land which they saw. The mate said, "Yes, I believe it is, sir." I then spoke to the captain and told him that I was sure I could see the breakers ahead. The captain looked and said to me quickly, "Put your helm hard down." She had her starboard tacks about and the ship came around from northeast to southeast by east; but as she would not come around and missed stays the yards were squared to wear ship and the helm was put hard a starboard. The ship would not pay off, however, and we ran directly in among the breakers. She struck once heavily, bows on, and the captain sang out for the captenter to cut away the masts. This was done, and we ran muto the cabin to stand so mut of the captenter to cut away the masts. This was done, and we ran muto the cabin to stand so into the house. Then the ship split in two. Just before the heaviest sea struck her I crawled down on the mizzer rigging to leeward, and saw the mast trying to taun the boat up that was eapsized to leeward. The life blowy was lying there, and I told him to save himself. As he attempted to take hold of the boay the wreck turned over on him, and I did not see him again. I then crawled back upon the wreek and a sea washed the house cabin overboard to leeward. We all got upon the house and the wreek parity kept the sea from breaking over us. But a leavy sea struck the ship and capized the house, knooking us all off, and were all swimming under water. Then the captain came up alongside of me. He had stripped off all his clothes. He caugat hold of the house, but soon after let go, and I did not see him again. When I was obliged to let go I floated along and do not know how I got ashore. The sea often burled me. Sometimes I could hear the cries of

wise and family, I think. The second mate's name was Flening.

I was below when the watch was called. I was awake; the first mate came forward and cried out to the men, "For God's sake, come out, or we shall be ashore." We all hurried on deck. I saw land on the port beam and breakers shead, probably half a mile. The captain gave orders to stay the ship, but site would not stay. He then gave the order to square away the fore yard, but before she was around the ship struck forward. I ran aft, and she struck again just as I reached the cabin door. The captain came out of the cabin with an axe in his hands and ordered us to cut away the masts. Re and the first mate assisted, and the masts were out off, and as they went over the ship swing broadside on the rocks. There was a tremendous sea running. A heavy roller struck the ship and particle her, fore and aft, like a reed. The main deck was torn completely up and carried away by the sea. I was at the mizzen channels and crawled up to the cabin, and all hands were gathered there by that time, standing on the weather side. Another roller struck the wreck, parted the cabin from the ship and drove it, with us on top, five or sixty yards in towards shore. Captain Soule stood along-side of me and was stripping off his clothes. John Smith, one of my mates, stood next to me. I said to the Captain, "We are rather nearer land than we thought." He replied. "Yes, but it is not my fault I did the best I could." He had all his clothes of present in the room with the prisoner during the in-Her testimony was as follows:--I have been up clear of the house, but among the floating drift of the wreck; i caught at one of the pieces and clung to it. I saw the captain come up close to me. He. too, was noting to a piece of the wreck, but did not speak. A sea parted us and I saw him no more.

THE LOST.

The victims of this terrible disaster are Captain Cornelius Soule, First Officer Wilson (formerly of the Panama), the cook (a native of Bristo), England, name unknown), the steward (a Prussian, name unknown), the carpenter (a Russian Fin, name unknown), James King, seaman, a native of Providence, it. I.; William Brimer, seaman, of Milwaukees, Charles Williams, seaman, a native of Finland; John Baptist, seaman, a native of Chile; Olorf Peterson, seaman, a mative of Sweden; John Smith, scaman, a mative of Hannourg.

seaman, a native of Sweden; John Smith, seaman, a native of Hamburg.

THE SAVED.

Henry Fieming, second mate; Charles Wilson, Michael Johnson, James Green, Frederick Wilson, George Thomas and Charles Brown, seamen. It became immediately apparent that no more could possibly be saved as the breakers were dashing with such terrible force that no human being could have survived their force until that time.

survived their force until that time.

THE INJURED.

Those who escaped are somewhat bruised and their faces scratched from being thrown violently uponthe beach; but with the exception of the secondmate none of them are seriously injured. Mr. Fleuing received a terrible wound in the lower part of
his back from a spike, which was apparently driven,
directly in nearly its entire length. His wound is
painful, atthough not regarded as dangerous. He
was taken to Pescadero, where he was yesterday, j
condined to his bed and was under the care of a
physician and nursed by the höspitable strangers
among whom he had been cast.

among whom he had been cast.

CAUSE OF SHIPWHEEK.

The surviving scamen are of the unanimous opinlon that the deaster was occasioned by the chronometer being out of order. Capitain Soule had taken
the usual precautions, had taken regular observations when possible, and had thrown the lead, but
could get no soundings, my to nearly three o'clock
A. M., and had his management appeared to be a
careful man and a skillful navigator. In the middle
waten he told the second mate that he was standing,
into the hand, calculating to sight it by daylight. It
was evident that he mistook his position, supposing
himself some twenty niles further at sea than he
really was; and this mistake the crew attributed to
a supposed fault of the chronometer, coupled with
the fact that the weather had been too clothey to
permit taking an observation. A lighthouse at
Pigeon Foint world have prevented this as well as
previous serious manne disasters at that dangerous
spot.

The WRECK.

hands of his wife, Eliza Johnson, on the soul tay of the prisoner was then committed to await the netion of the Grand Jury.

RAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamers Nynck and Kearsavge left Lama, Peru, last mouth for the South. Admiral Turner, with the Powhatan, was to sait from the same place shortly after for Valparaiso. The Dakota was expected at Lama.

At last accounts the United States steamer Cyane was at Panama. The Perogaesia, Jagship of the North Pacific equadron, which was a state of the powhatan and the wife and child. A strong current seas in towards the land at his point into which ships are impercentally drawn, and too frequently discovered when no late that Laif an hour after the ship struck nothing could be seen of her except places of drift wood and rigging, which were washing on shore, Nr. Gibbs, agent of the New York underwriters, accompanied by Captain Lame, of the Panama, being the south of the scene of the New York underwriters, accompanied by Captain Lame, of the Panama, being the distribution of the Scene of the New York underwriters, accompanied by Captain Lame, of the Panama, Lame, of the Panama, Lame, of the Panama, Lame, of the Panama, Lame, of the Scene of the New York underwriters, accompanied by Captain Lame, of the Panama, Lame, o